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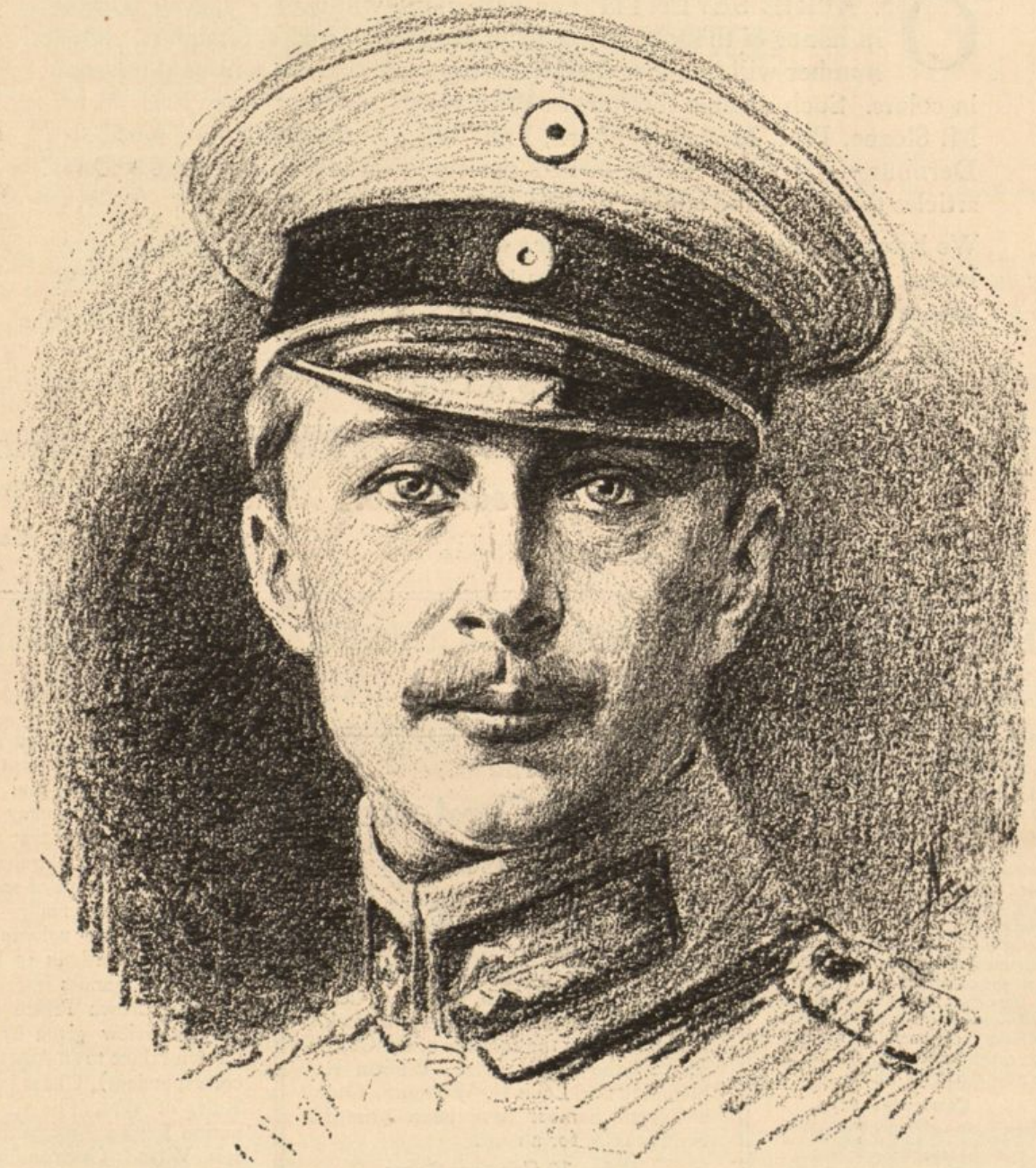

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LET US HAVE JUSTICE

By Dr. Alois Brandl

Professor of English Literature at the University of Berlin.

(Prof. Alois Brandl, of the University of Berlin, one of the foremost Shakespearean scholars, emphatically states in the following article written for The Fatherland *that what Germany wants is not sympathy but justice. We take pleasure in bringing this article to the attention of the American public.)*

IT will take far more than pleasing diction to open the mind's eye of the man who, as the cannons roar, is deaf to the real meaning of this war. Nevertheless in this hour, when truth must be elucidated, I will not disregard your invitation to say briefly what I as a student of English in this country think of the war with England.

My American friends have directed to me many searching inquiries about the diplomatic documents setting forth the causes of the war, and the last negotiations for peace. No Bible texts could be studied and analyzed more closely. Diplomats have to deal with questions of might, while pretending to deal with questions of right. Clear as the light of the sun is one fact. As the German with the implacable Frenchman at his back, steadied himself to stem the tide of the Slav deluge pouring across Austria, the Briton attacked him on his flank. Though for years, the planning and preparing of these allies were no secret, yet no one could judge of a certainty what was the final object, nor what means they meant to employ. But now, the thunder of cannons and bloody struggles have unmasked the real purpose of the Triple Alliance. He who chooses to believe the peace-sophistry of its diplomats, and is deaf to the sound of its cannons—will never learn the truth. Only one thing turned out otherwise than the allies premeditated.

The horrible assassination of Franz Joseph's heir forced a premature disclosure of the plans of our enemies, before they had attained the full extent of their military equipment and preparedness. Luckily the German was still able to defend himself. A couple of years of supine waiting, and we would have been inevitably crushed. He who hath eyes, let him see.

My American friends have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms about the "neutrality" of Belgium. It is natural that the Englishmen complain bitterly because the German was able to spring the Belgian trap, set by the clever British politician. For power-aspiring Great Britain, the German on the Belgian coast is not a desirable neighbor. But why should the citizens of the United States single out, and take so deeply to heart the question of Belgium's neutrality? Why not also, the neutrality of China, which was violated, and that of the Suez Canal, which was flagrantly ignored?

Were I a citizen of the United States, these two cases would strike home, and awaken a personal interest, above *that of Belgium.*

For deep-seated reasons, we cherish and admire the citizens of the United States, but alas, we are nonplussed, as we see them swayed far more by the English press than by a steadfast vigilance for their own interest and future. The American people has always been to us a symbol of marvelous strength and consciousness. We would have expected that in the matter of the American public's opinion as to right and wrong, to find a corresponding degree of individuality and independence.

A glorious prospect of the future is spread before me, in which the learned professors, and the great writers and artists of Germany, shall be freed from the curse of militarism, and accompanying this picture are the words, "This is the war that ends all wars." What is the stern reality? We are beset on all sides by wolves, and shall lay down our guns, and yield helplessly to destruction! If this be logic, it springs from a diseased mind. Those who strive to free us from militarism, are like the dental surgeon who extracts all of his patient's teeth, so that the patient should never suffer toothache. If, to England, the German military system is objectionable, that is comprehensible, but it grieves us that the enlightened freeman of America is unable to recognize our position with respect to Russian despotism, glaring at us, with menacing jaws. If the course of the Hudson were nearer the Russian frontier, our American fellow-men would understand. Do not the cannons declare to them that Germany is meeting her enemies with undaunted spirit, and a courage that is symbolical of a people united to the last man in a just cause? He who hath ears, let him hear.

On the 25th of last November, Dr. Calvin Thomas, Professor of German Languages and Literature, of Columbia University, preached in the chapel services, and used as his subject "The God of Battles." According to the printed copy of this sermon, Dr. Thomas said that this "God of Battles" is no other than the devil, and who ever idealizes war in such a way acts as "an unconscious agent of the devil." As I read these words, I reached for my Shakespeare, and lo, in "Henry V," act IV, scene I, these same blasphemous words appear for the first time in literature: "Oh, God of Battles," cries the King at Agincourt, while facing the superior French force, "steel my soldiers' hearts." Shakespeare in the light of "an unconscious agent of the devil," was to me a surprising revelation. Still more amazed was I, on referring to several similar passages in the Old Testament, and from which Shakespeare unquestionably drew his inspiration, for example, "The King of Glory, the Lord mighty in Battle," Psalms 24:8, or "The Lord mustereth the host of the Battle," Isaiah 13:4. The military system in Germany is not responsible for the use of this term in German diction, but it is traceable to literal translations into German of Shakespeare during the 18th century. Not even English newspaper articles about Germany are to be trusted so easily.

The oddest report of all coming from America, was the emphatic assertion that many citizens of the United States were

fundamentally opposed to Germany, because they feared that German victory would be a menace to the United States. How could our people, struggling as never before, and sacrificing their all, to save body and soul, indulge in such vain-glory? The map of the western hemisphere shows a great British dominion in the north, and no inconsiderable possessions in the central part, but of German possession there is not a finger's breadth. There are many towns in the United States, the names of which recall battles of the British against the Americans, and of the cruel warfare of the Englishmen's red-skinned allies, and of the Englishmen's destruction of unfortified cities. But as for attacks on you, by Germans, they were only made by such poor victims, who as bought souls, due to the weak and disorganized state of their own country, were driven on by the English. If it be true that we have to learn the truth about every nation from its history, the lesson we are learning as to Germany is, that not a strong Germany, but a weak and dismembered Germany at the mercy of England, can be a grave danger to the United States. He who hath a memory, let him remember. For what reason do I write all of this? Sympathy is healing when it comes unsolicited, but nothing is farther from my mind than to awaken such a sentiment by a tale of woe. The German is no object of pity. We are amply satisfied, if the neutral governments are conscientious in the observance of neutrality. I am not so childish as to wish to incite any well-disposed American to a sense of hatred towards England. Hatred is a poor argument. It is all-sufficient that once more English cannon speak to the world and proclaim again that neither a common lineage, language, religion nor culture will deter England from any acts of violence that will promote her real or imaginary advantage. What I seek is more justice!

Even as Hamlet, while shedding his life's blood to overcome a world of tricks and lies, cried out to his friend Horatio, so does the German call out to his American friends, "Tell my story truly." Our stronghold is not diplomatic subterfuge, lying cable messages and blackmail, but is *Truth*. Is it actually so difficult to understand and to believe that this is our ideal, though it is brought out now on the battlefield?

COLONEL EMERSON LECTURES

COLONEL EDWIN EMERSON, who has been serving as a war correspondent with the German armies at both fronts, was the guest of the New York German Club recently. After the dinner Colonel Emerson spoke of his experience and observations with Field-marshal Hindenburg's army in East Prussia and Poland and later along the west front from Besançon to Ypres. He gave a very graphic description of the entry of the Germans into Antwerp and of the fierce fighting at La Bassée Givanchy and Craonne, where the war correspondent lost an automobile while his soldier chauffeur was severely wounded in the face from a shrapnel that burst directly in front of their motor car.

Among other interesting experiences Colonel Emerson told the members of the German Club of his meeting in the Bavarian field hospital at Cambrai with their fellow club member, Dr. Otto Kiliani, formerly visiting surgeon of the German hospital in New York, and how this officer, now serving at the front, won the Iron Cross.

Colonel Emerson was so encouraged by the warm reception accorded him on this his first public appearance since his return from Germany that he has accepted other invitations to speak concerning the German side of the war at the Harvard Club, at Carnegie Hall, the Cooper Union and before other organizations eager to hear him. His New York address is at the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street.

THE THREE COUNTS OF SPEE

By John L. Stoddard

(Translated from the German of Hanns Heinz Ewers)

OUT from the distant East there came, on their long, unending way,
Three gallant ships that proudly bore the three brave Counts of Spee;
The Father trod the *Scharnhorst's* deck, an Admiral tried and true,
With a hero's heart of iron strength and eyes of clear steel-blue;
On the *Gneisenau* stood the elder son, true type of a noble race,
Alert to answer Duty's call and a worthy foe to face;
The *Nürnberg* bore the youngest son, the third of the Counts of Spee,
A bright young Ensign, full of life, whose heart was always gay;
He laughingly improvised a song, and the little fleet baptized
For the sire, whose fame he dearly loved, and the Briton he despised;
As he drained his glass of sparkling wine, he broke it and shouted "Hail"!
I give to thee the daring name of the "German Nightingale"!

Hither from old Japan there came through the great sea's flying spray,
As leader of those German ships, the Admiral, Count of Spee;
And straight for the Southern Cross he steered by the desolate nitrate land,
Till he found at last the Briton there, not far from the Chilean strand;
He seized him then in a deadly grip, as the bared scythe cuts the grain,
And won for the German three-barred flag the first fight on the main.

Out by the distant Falkland Isles, on a stormy ocean's swell,
The gallant "German Nightingale" sublimely sang "Farewell";
Aye, sang it bravely, full and strong, with the cannons' angry roar,
Till it slowly sank to the monsters grim, that dwell on the ocean floor.
For when John Bull attacks, he counts on a rate of seven to one,
With many a larger ship of war and many a heavier gun.
So the *Nürnberg* sank to the ocean's depths; then the *Scharnhorst*, blow for blow;
Then the *Gneisenau!* Ah, what tears in Kiel from widows' eyes must flow!
For out by the distant Falkland Isles, beneath King George's Bay,
There lie the three good German ships and the three brave Counts of Spee.

Düsseldorf on the Rhine, that town of German love and pride,
Hath given three good German Counts to the land for which they died;
The Admiral first, Lieutenant next, these two were the first to sail,
Then the gay young Ensign came, as third, to the "German Nightingale";
By the stately Virgin's statue there, quite near to the flowing Rhine,
Near the Orangerie, and partly hid by the leaves of a climbing vine,
The home of the Counts of Spee stands high, by the river of the free,
And the poet sees their passing souls—three swans on a lonely sea.

RACES THAT MAKE UP THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Prof. Faust of Cornell University Shows That "Hyphenated Citizens" is a Misapplied Term—Germans Close Second to English—Irish Next

By Prof. Albert B. Faust

(Albert B. Faust, of Cornell University, is an authority on the racial composition of the American People. He has written a valuable work, "The German Element in the United States," and in the following remarkable article he analyzes in a comprehensive form the elements which have gone to the making of the true American. We regard this statistical scrutiny one of the most important contributions to the controversy in which one race claims predominance over others in the United States to the extent of asserting a higher patriotism and the right to stifle free expression of political opinions, that has yet appeared. It emphatically disproves the theory that the descendants of English, Scotch and Welsh immigrants constitute the majority of our people, and shows how vast a part of our population is German and non-British.)

HOW often in these stirring times do we hear reference made to the composite nature of the population of the United States! But is there ever a full and adequate appreciation of that fact? Does the average editor when he hurls the epithet, "hyphenated American," at his fellow countrymen, realize what he is doing? Is he not betraying incapacity, failing to understand American conditions, far less excusable than his misconceptions of European affairs?

How many people are there in the United States, who might be included in the category "Hyphenated Americans"? We turn to the last report of the Census Bureau. There we find that in 1910 there was living in the United States proper a white population of 81,731,957. Of these 32,243,382, or 35.1% of the entire white population belong to the class of the so-called hyphenated Americans, being of foreign parentage. The foreign born numbered 13,345,545, those native with both parents foreign born, 12,916,311, those born in this country with one parent native, the other foreign born, 5,981,526. The distribution by countries, in the order of their numbers, was as follows:

(1)	Germany	8,282,618
(2)	Ireland	4,504,360
(3)	England, Scotland, Wales	3,231,052
(4)	Canada (one-third Canadian French)	2,754,615
(5)	Austria-Hungary (Hungary one-third)	2,701,786
(6)	Russia	2,541,649
(7)	Italy	2,098,360
(8)	Scandinavian group (Sweden, Norway, Denmark)	1,743,378
(9)	Switzerland	301,650
(10)	France	292,389
(11)	All other countries	1,614,433
(12)	Of mixed foreign parentage	1,177,092

All of these 32,000,000 are hyphenated Americans, dash them all! says the editor. But he forgets, that the less frequently they are dashed, the more quickly will they lose their hyphen.

Even more instructive is a study of the various elements that have built up the native American stock. This involves several very difficult problems, in part historical, in part statistical. It is essential to form definite conclusions about the constituency of the population of the United States at the time of the first census, in 1790; it is necessary also to estimate step by step the amount of the vast foreign immigration from all countries in the nineteenth century, their increase, death-rate, and permanent contribution in numbers to the population of the United States.

Several years ago the writer made a careful study of this problem, in order to determine the amount of blood contributed to the people of the United States by the three leading national stocks, the English, German, and Irish. The results may interest you.

The population of 1790 was preponderantly English, yet by no means as exclusively so as has generally been supposed. In the following table the Germans and Dutch are grouped together, because in colonial times their settlements generally coincided. For similar practical reasons the Scotch and Welsh have been included in the English group, and the Scotch- or Protestant-Irish have been classed with the Catholic-Irish:

Total white population in 1790	3,172,000
English (including Scotch and Welsh)	1,500,000
German (including Dutch)	600,000
Irish (both Protestant and Catholic)	600,000
Latin, Slav, Scandinavian and all others	472,000

The best American statisticians agree that this stock increased 10.56 times until 1900, giving the English element a distinct advantage, which was reduced, however, to a large extent, by a much larger German and Irish immigration throughout the nineteenth century. The result of the calculation,* which was based on the work and revised on suggestions of American statisticians (Tucker, Jarvis, Mayo-Smith, W. F. Willcox), was as follows:

Total white population in 1900	66,809,196
English (including Scotch and Welsh)	21,300,000
German (including Dutch)	18,400,000
Irish (both Catholic and Protestant)	13,100,000

What was the number of each of these leading stocks in the population of 1910, the year of the last census? The increase given the native white stock by the census experts is 14%. (See Abstract of the Census, 1910, p. 78; obtained by subtracting from the gross increase from 1900-1910 the increase by immigration.) This will give to each:

English	24,314,000
German	20,976,000
Irish	14,934,000

To these figures must be added the increase by immigration between 1900-1910. Since 1898 the immigration records† show not only the country of birth, but also the national stock of the immigrant. Thus we are able to give the English the credit of the English immigration from Canada, the German that from German Austria, etc. Since there is always a considerable migration back to the native country, 75% of the total immigration has been taken as the increase, giving to the

English (including Scotch and Welsh)	404,025
German (including Dutch)	585.867
Irish	278,830

Adding these to the above count and giving to each of these principal stocks a small correction in their favor (for mixed parentage); then applying similar principles of calculation to each of the other stocks that compose the people of the United States, we arrive at the following results:

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* For a detailed statement of the calculation, see Vol. II, Chapter I, in "The German Element in the United States," by A. B. Faust. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1909.

† Reports of the Immigration Commission. Washington, 1911. Vol. 3, p. 46.

Total white population in the United States proper in 1910	81,731,957	100%
English (including Scotch and Welsh, about 3,000,000)	24,750,000	30.2
German (including Dutch, about 3,000,000)	21,600,000	26.4
Irish (including Catholic and Protestant)	15,250,000	18.6
Scandinavian (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish)	4,000,000	4.8
French (including Canadian French)	3,000,000	3.6
Italian (mostly recent immigration)	2,500,000	3.
Hebrew (one-half recent Russian)	2,500,000	3.
Spanish (mostly Spanish-American)	2,000,000	2.4
Austrian Slavs (Bohemian and Moravian old, Slovac, etc., recent)	2,000,000	2.4
Russian (Slavs and Finns one-tenth)	1,000,000	1.2
Poles (many early in 19th century)	1,000,000	1.2
Magyars (recent immigration)	700,000	.8
Balkan Peninsula	250,000	.3
All others*	1,181,957	2.1

These figures denote with a reasonable degree of accuracy the amount of blood that each stock has contributed to the making of the American people as it was in 1910. The blood of the older stocks, as the English, German, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French, is diffused through the native American stock far beyond what these figures indicate, since intermarriage between the older stocks has been the rule. The newer immigrations, on the other hand, the Italians, Slavs, Russian Hebrews, Magyars, are more or less intact, not yet assimilated.

A very important lesson which the table impresses is, that no one stock predominates, the largest, the English, representing a contribution of no more than 30.2% of the whole, the German being a close second with 26.4%, and the Irish contributing 18.6% of the total white population. Then follow, far behind, with nearly equal percentage (3%) the Scandinavian, Dutch, French, and Scotch. The recent immigrations of Italians, Slavs, etc., contribute each ⅔%.

The North and West European stock together forms 83.6%, the South and East Europeans 14.3% of the entire white population. The Germanic stock together amounts to about 67.6%, the Latin and Celtic 21.4%, the Slavic 4.6%, all others 6.4%.

Another valuable lesson which the table teaches is that the various elements must, for the good of the American people, refrain from a hostile attitude toward one another. By living peaceably side by side they become an example to the great European stocks whence they have sprung, who, overstraining the race, stock or national principles, are desperately at war with one another.

* This does not, of course, include the colored population, which in 1910 was as follows: Negroes, 9,827,763; Indians, 265,683; Chinese, 71,531; Japanese, 72,157.

"DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES!"

Dr. Karl O. Bertling

As a teacher of the German language and a member for several years of the New England Modern Language Association, I protest against the absolutely unfounded allegation that the German National Song: "Deutschland, Deutschland, Ueber Alles," contains even the slightest indication of German hopes for world conquest.

In this song Germany is characterized exactly as it might be by a teacher of geography within the sober walls of a classroom.

Love of the country as it is—i.e., defined explicitly by her boundary lines, and with not a shadow of a reference to anything outside—love of this country, of German soil, and all it means—is the entire and sole essence of this much-suspected national hymn.

While the supreme value of the life of others may be in pursuit of happiness in this world, to Germans the supreme value of life is supposed to be pursuit of duty first to the cause of their country. From its safety alone may eventually evolve the chance to pursue happiness also.

"Ueber Alles" means that there is nothing more precious in this world than loyalty to one's country. "Ueber Alles" means above everything and involves a valuation in terms of comparison. "Alles" is a neuter, it can never stand for "Alle Welt," or "Alle anderen Völker," nor is it permissible to translate *"In der* Welt" by "above or over" all the rest of the world.

Any other interpretation either shows how little the German language is understood in this country, or else it indicates a wilful misinterpretation, and I challenge any teacher of the German language in this country to prove that this translation is not adequate.

The most fanatic German hopes merely for the completion of a Germany which comprehends that which he may claim as German; he abhors that which is not German. To subjugate the U. S. A. in the form of conquest, which is the latest scare employed by the yellow press, cannot ever be the aim of a German patriot. May this press, however, be warned gently of a real surprise which is coming, of another conquest bound to come as sure as fate, namely, the conquest of TRUTH over illusion.

GERMANY—1915

By W. P. Trent

FRONTING the world she stands erect
In valor, strength and self-respect.
The threats and insults of her foes
She answers grim, with scorn and blows.
In peace, a wisely ordered state,
In war, she shows herself as great;
Witness, the drenching blood that stains
Polonian, Gallic, Belgian plains,
Whilst Britain's coasts at spectres stare
That leap from sea, or drop from air.

The world ere now such marvel saw
Never, and halts 'twixt rage and awe.
Vain rage! This stark, consummate might
Is girt with adamantine right—
The right to live beneath the sun,
The right to hold what hath been won
By toil and science, thrift and art,
In camp and farm, in school and mart—
A right which still without avail
Revenge and cant and greed assail.

Before such prowess rage must sink,
And generous minds be bold to think.
Hypocrisy hath here no place;
Barbarian?—that imperial race!
By heaven, yon Germany, to-day
Holding so splendidly at bay
Those variegated tribes of men,
Is not a thing to hunt and pen!

Enough of blind hysteric fear,
Enough of menace, vaunt, and sneer,
Enough of ghastly tales untrue!
Give the heroic state her due!
Strength to her arm, and to her blow
All glory that the gods allow!

WHY ENGLAND HATES GERMANY

By Waldemar Kaempffert

(The author of the following article is one of the best-known writers on economic subjects in America. He is the Editor of "The Scientific American" and his knowledge of actual industrial conditions both here and abroad is unrivaled. Mr. Kaempffert riddles Sir William Ramsay's superficial attempt to explain away British jealousy of German efficiency and points out those strong and sober virtues in the Teuton which has made him so powerful and so much hated by the English.)

WHEN I first read Sir William Ramsay's article on "German Methods in Commerce" I thought that it must have been written by George Bernard Shaw. "Androcles and the Lion" is no more paradoxical. German methods in commerce—what are they? Systematic co-operation between the State and the merchant, legislation on the basis of a thorough statistical understanding of Germany's industrial requirements and hearty co-operation of government officials with manufacturers, Sir William finds. How are these wicked, dishonest methods to be combated? Simply by "the action of the organized British nation, that is, by the State," is Sir William's solution. Thus is a German abomination converted into a British virtue. Can anything be more deliciously British? Why not apply the same argument to the conduct of war? The Germans use 42-centimeter howitzers. These are peculiarly heinous, ruffianly, barbaric and unfair weapons. We must prevent their use. How? By employing 42-centimeters against the Germans! In our English hands the gun becomes a fair and sportsmanlike weapon!

Germany has never made any secret of her commercial methods. Dozens of books have been written in French, German and English on the organized efficiency of German commerce, and the German technical journals have revealed even the minutest details. Indeed, if the truth were known, the remarkable industrial development of the United States may be traced to the employment of those very methods which Sir William Ramsay brands as dishonest. It was the United States of America that first evolved the trust and that recognized the enormous commercial advantages to be derived by combination. Germany carried the movement one step further by invoking the aid of the State. Signs are not wanting that we may expect a similar co-operation between government and manufacturing combinations in this country. Germany has taught us that the trusts should be government-controlled—not destroyed.

Sir William Ramsay is a distinguished chemist—one who received his technical education in Germany. Because he is a chemist it is not to be expected that he should know much about business. He tells us that the German nation regards commerce as a species of warfare. That is an antiquated notion of business to which only the English adhere. Scientifically trained manufacturers and merchants abandoned it long ago. They realized the folly of reckless competition—the utter waste of human energy, money and material. Within the German Empire, needless competition has been checked without in the least affecting the rights of the independent dealer and without incurring that popular indignation which was so justly aroused in this country when our trusts forgot that they were servants and not masters of the general public. A Rockefeller would be impossible in Germany, simply because he would be a social outcast.

In competing for world markets with other nations, Germany would gladly arrive at some understanding with other nations. No matter how rich and powerful it may be, it is inconceivable that any German manufacturing company relishes the process of dumping shipload after shipload of goods upon a foreign market at ruinously low prices simply to drive out a competitor. It would much prefer to share with other nations the right of selling goods to Chinamen or Brazilians on reasonable terms. But the British still cherish the fixed idea that the markets of the world belong to England, and must be controlled from Manchester, Birmingham and London. If foreign commerce is a species of warfare, the British have made it so. If they had not been beaten by the organizing genius of the German nation, by the intelligent support given by a wise government to German industries, there would have been no war and no article on "German Methods in Commerce" by Sir William Ramsay.

"The war in which we are now engaged is, indeed, a war for the liberation of nations from commercial and industrial brutality," Sir William cheeringly assures us. He is right. If Germany wins we shall see the dawn of a new industrial era. We shall see German efficiency substituted for British incompetency. We shall see German welfare systems, old age pensions, social and business justice introduced where now there is only squalor, poverty and gloom. Let it not be forgotten that Lloyd George's introduction of the German workingman's insurance system into England was met by an opposition so bitter that it has not yet died down.

The Imperial Council "which takes into consideration all obtainable statistics and as far as possible legislates or endeavors to legislate on the basis of these statistics" is a body which finds an inefficient counterpart in every country. We have a Department of Commerce, a Cabinet, and a Legislature, three bodies which should take into consideration the statistical facts of industry and which would legislate accordingly. Unfortunately, we fall far below the German standard in this respect. If legislation is not to be passed upon the basis of statistics and upon an exact knowledge of facts, how should it be passed? Without government co-operation of some kind every industry must languish. If statistical facts are to be ignored, we must substitute blundering for clean-cut, definite, intelligent action.

Sir William Ramsay complains that the "efficient staff of engineers and chemists" of a German manufacturing company "are continually engaged in the problems of utilizing any discovery made in its own laboratories or elsewhere, and making it commercial, whether by securing cheap raw material, cheapening the process of manufacture or creating a public demand for the object to be manufactured. . . . All this is legitimate; but the maintenance of a trained legal staff, not merely to advise as to the validity of patents, but to advise whether the infringement of another patent is likely to be successful and whether it may not be possible by infringing a patent so to saddle an opponent with legal expenditures as to break his competition is not easily defensible."

Sir William evidently knows very little of patents and still less of the German patent law. The methods which he condemns are peculiarly American. And to the credit of Americans be it said that they realize the injustice of plunging a weak rival into a ruinous patent infringement suit simply for the purpose of crushing him financially. Patent lawyers, judges and manufacturers are in accord that the American system which lends itself to the abuses described must be modified. But modified how? Curiously enough, we are to approach the German system. In this country at least it is recognized that the German patent law is about the fairest which has thus far been devised. While it would not be impossible for a German manufacturer to ruin a competitor by embroiling him in patent litigation, the risks are too great. Let it be remembered that in German courts the defendant who wins may saddle the plaintiff with not only the court's costs, but with all his own costs as well. What is more the German government practically guarantees the validity of its patents—something unheard of in the United States. As a

result all the financial burden, all the legal burden is thrust upon the plaintiff. In other words, a rich plaintiff must be prepared not only to fight a defendant patentee, but the German government that stands back of him. If we had a similar system in this country patent infringement suits lasting from five to thirty years would be unknown.

Of German fairness in patent matters American business men know more than Sir William Ramsay. The German patent law requires inventors to "work" their patents in Germany—a requirement which can be legally satisfied in a nominal way by making one or two small pieces a year. The United States Government makes no such stipulation. A treaty was arranged between Germany and the United States whereby each government gave the patentee of the other like privileges. As a result American patentees stand in a better position in a German court than German patentees themselves. Because Germans are not required to work their patents in this country, Americans are not required to work their patents in Germany. The German courts have interpreted this treaty with even greater liberality than we had a right to expect. The National Cash Register Company, for example, assigned its German patents to a German firm, which failed to observe the statutory "working" requirement. An attempt was made by a German manufacturer of cash registers to manufacture under the National Cash Register patents, arguing that they were now owned by a German, that the German had not obeyed the law, and that the patents were therefore forfeit. What did the courts decide? Simply that Germany's treaty obligation prevented any such appropriation of American mechanical ideas, and that even though a patent had passed into German hands German courts must still regard the invention as American.

In contra-distinction to Germany, England has laid forcible hands upon the patents which she grants to aliens. She discovered that many German coal tar products are patented in England, and that she was purchasing annually from Germany millions of pounds' worth of chemicals made under those patents. Germany had built up a coal tar chemical industry by painstaking scientific research. England had done nothing, though it was an Englishman who laid the foundations of the dye-stuff industry. It was too late to catch up with Germany. A law was passed requiring foreign patentees to work their patents "adequately" in England, and to the English courts was left the interpretation of that word "adequately." They have interpreted it with the drastic mercilessness that inspired the legislation which sought to appropriate the fruits of German science and invention. Even though there may be no market for a patented article in England, even though the foreign patentee may have exerted every effort to interest British capitalists in his invention, even though he spends much money in advertising his patent for sale, his patent is revoked if he has failed to "work" it adequately after the expiration of a certain period. Although this law affects all foreigners it was frankly levelled at Germany. But Englishmen and other foreigners still have the privilege of perfunctorily obeying the working clause of the German law. If, as Sir William says, "fair competition between individuals lies at the bottom of all trade" England should revise her patent laws.

It has remained for Sir William Ramsay to discover that "the German nation as a whole is completely unworthy of trust." Canada is supposed to have the best immigration laws of the western hemisphere. She deliberately excludes what she conceives to be undesirable southern Europeans, fearing that they will not blend well with the Anglo-Saxon strain in her wheat-raising farmers. To encourage the right kind of immigration she has established in the principal northern European cities, agencies which alluringly set forth the beauties of life in Canada. Not only Finns, Englishmen, Irishmen and Northern Frenchmen are thus induced to immigrate to Canada, but the very Germans whom Sir William finds racially dishonest and untrustworthy.

It is strange that South Americans and Asiatics have not discovered the trickiness of the Germans. They have been dealing with the German for fifty years and still remain blind to his wickedness. He learns their ways of doing business and adapts his ideas to theirs; he studies their language; he adapts his financial credit system to their financial needs; he makes it as easy for them to do business with him as possible. The United States government has published many a pamphlet in which it has set forth the efficiency of the German in foreign markets and recommended an adoption of his method by Americans. Is it possible that we, too, are dishonest? No one has yet accused the Germans of being a nation of fools. But only fools could conduct themselves in commerce by violating commercial obligations in the manner that Sir William charges. No nation can build up by chicanery a foreign commerce second only to that of England, in the short space of four decades. Sir William is right when he concludes "that commerce should be co-operative and not competitive." It is that very lesson which Germany has driven home. Some day competition in the markets of the world will be regulated by international agreement. The first nation that will speak in favor of international regulation will be Germany; the last, England.

WHAT GERMANY COULD DO FOR IRELAND

By James K. McGuire

(Last week for the first time in history all Germans celebrated St. Patrick's Birthday with the freedom-loving Irish throughout the world. And with good cause too. For Ireland and Germany to-day face the same common enemy—England. England who has again set a price upon an Irishman's head for daring to utter the truth. The editors of THE FATHERLAND *have in their possession the facsimile of a letter from the British Minister in Norway to the valet of Sir Roger Casement offering him* $5,000 *for the life of his employer. The author of the following article, our friend, James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse, reveals in his remarkable new book, "The King, The Kaiser and Irish Freedom," the inner workings of the British machine, and contrasts it with the progressive and honorable history of German statesmanship. This book, which had an advance sale of* 11,000 *copies before publication can be procured through* THE FATHERLAND.*)*

IRELAND, as a free and independent nation, with Germany as her friend and ally, could be made into an important industrial country. There is no hope for a manufacturing Ireland under English domination. The island, first of all, must have capital to develop railways, mines, water power and harbors to insure commerce. And that essential element English bankers will not supply; so long as Ireland is a West British agrarian colony no other country will furnish money for her development; and her own people are too poor to do it. The critics of Germany since the war, ridicule the constant, pathetic plea of German *Kultur*. They do not realize that the employment of the word culture has a different meaning from "culture" in England or the United States. The German uses that word to define the social organization and its ramifications, the efficiency, unity, solidarity and thoroughness of an organized people. The writer attended two German schools in Syracuse when a boy and was trained first to think in the German way.

England, eternally jealous and hateful of Ireland, has never given her people any chance for scientific development. The door of hope is closed in this age of specialization to the sons of Ireland. In no sense could Ireland become an economic or commercial rival of Germany. Her geographical position, the char-

acter of her soil, her language, and the difference in her basic productions, would prevent her from becoming a trade rival of Germany. The latter country would always want a friendly nation, just to the left of England, who could always be counted on as a friend in time of need. England only buys from Germany what she has to in manufactures, and things chemical. She must first protect her colonies, who reciprocate with tariff preferences and trade agreements. Ireland, having no colonies, would be able to trade on a large scale with Germany and the continent. In many parts of the world, prior to the declarations of war, the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd steamship companies had taken away from English companies a vast amount of trade. On the shores of a friendly Ireland, the nearest of the British Isles to the United States in distance, on the west coast, are wonderfully situated harbors. These harbors and docks could be so improved that the largest steamers would be able to enter.

England and France held Belgium and Japan and Portugal with them as allies by financing the government and the industries of those countries. There is a vast amount of English money invested in Belgian industrial properties. Under England an Irish bond or consul would not be worth the paper on which it was written. But, Ireland free, and a friend of Germany, could borrow funds from the latter to develop her great water power, her commerce and industries. Looking into the future, Germany would plainly see that she would insure her future in the Atlantic Ocean, and weaken England in the struggle for the world's trade by strengthening Ireland, who would also have the aid of the vast and prosperous German and Irish population in the United States.

There is no other country in the old world which could teach Ireland the things she needs the most in material development. The economic progress of Germany, in the last twenty-five years, is the period of the greatest development of any people. Ireland, excepting for brief periods of industrial and national freedom, has been struggling for centuries for her economic development in various forms, and in the year 1914 is the poorest country on the continent. Germany, in the short space of 25 years, has become a rival of the British Empire in every country in the world.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank, in the view of the writer, has best expressed the German idea of *Kultur* in the fewest words:

"The power that creates and increases the wealth of a people is labor—from the purely manual labor of the wage-earner to the purely intellectual labor of the scholar.

"The vehicle of labor is man or—as regards the whole state—the population.

"The result of labor is the production of goods.

"The productivity of labor is intensified by perfecting technical equipment and organization.

"For the people as a whole the increased efficiency of labor finds expression in the statistics of production, trade, and transportation.

"The final purpose of economic labor is consumption.

"The surplus of goods produced over and above the necessary expense of production constitutes the income of the people.

"The surplus of the income of the people over their consumption constitutes the increment of the public well-being."

Twenty-five years is a very short period in the life of a nation. Germany contained 48,000,000 people in the year 1888, at the opening of the present war her population rose to 67,000,000. Her excess of births over deaths is 800,000 per annum and she must find room and livelihood for her surplus population.

The excess of births over death, in Germany, to every 1,000 inhabitants, is 11 per cent., as compared with 9 per cent. in England, 9 per cent. in America and no excess in sterile France. To meet this rapidly growing population Germany has been forced to find new means of remunerative employment. Her land is very old, she has been compelled to study scientific and intensive farming, and to acquire and make every known mechanism to draw food from the ground.

More wonderful is her development in science and in applying scientific knowledge to labor. She leads the world in chemistry and physics and, perhaps, in electricity, her only real competitor being the United States. No country in the world has approached her in substituting skilled labor for common labor. This great change has been effected by machinery. She is foremost in the world's development of water power. Germany is ahead of all other countries in the use of gas engines. Her motors are the world's models. Liebig, a German chemist, worked out the theory of fertilizing soil which has proven the salvation of our older Southern States. In dyes, tars, acids, use of by-products, use of carbons, processes of making iron and steel, aluminum, treatment of wood, preservatives, saving wastes, the whole world kneels at the feet of Germany; and, in a great degree, the ability of England, through her warships, has shut off these indispensable exports, thus increasing the human misery and, in some places, the starvation which prevails in the United States at present.

The trade schools of Germany have been copied in all lands. In co-operative employment of workingmen, in old age pensions, in workingmen's compensations acts, in employers' liability acts Germany has long led the world. All of the various employers' compensation measures in American commonwealths have been founded on German laws and experience. Her workingmen have $3,000,000,000 in savings banks and her working class supports the huge war loans. Aside from her savings banks, the co-operative savings societies of Germany hold $6,000,000,000. One out of every four Germans, male or female, is a wage-earner. In sanitation, in public hygiene, in housing the people she is first; whereas England has more paupers than any country on the continent, more people living in a single room than any country in Europe or America.

Thirty years ago, Germany had 26,800 threshing machines; to-day she has more than 1,000,000; in 1882 only 1,900 mowing machines, to-day 301,000; she led the world in the last few years in her harvest yields per acre.

The discovery that beets could be used to make sugar has cheapened and revolutionized the production of sugar; this very important discovery was made in Germany, which is first in beet-sugar production. By the year 1912, Germany had overtaken England in the production of coal and was second only to the United States. She is exceeded alone by our country in the production of iron. In thirty years her postoffice receipts have jumped from $95,000,000 up to $394,000,000. The Reichsbank does a business of $85,000,000, the Deutsche Bank of $30,000,000 per annum. Her railway employees doubled in 25 years. The only country in the world to come anywhere equalling her in railway development in 25 years is the United States. Her inland waterways have reached the vast sum of 7,000,000 tons carrying capacity. In thirty short years she has actually *tripled* her exports and incomes. Her nearest competitor has been the United States. Yet in thirty years, whereas the imports of the United States have increased 137 per cent., the imports of Germany gained 244 per cent.; whereas, the exports of the United States gained 208 per cent. and Great Britain 119 per cent., Germany increased her exports 185 per cent.

In spite of a restricted and limited seacoast, Germany has become the second maritime power on the globe. Her banking system is the most elastic and perfect in the world and, considering that the war utterly destroyed her foreign commerce, the fact that there have been no large failures, no business panic or widespread unemployment and that all of the American correspondents agree in the statement that the German people, despite the cataclysm, feel least the shock of any of the belligerents, we may well conclude that a new Ireland could learn its most useful lessons of progress from the culture and firm friendship of the Fatherland.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

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THE ONLY ANSWER

Great Britain's paper blockade of Germany is in reality a declaration of war against the commerce of the United States. The only answer compatible with self-respect is an immediate embargo on food and ammunitions of war.

AWAITING THE BOOT

WHEN the war broke out in Europe you took a commendable stand, Mr. President, in urging the citizens of the United States to be neutral. But neutrality is not only the color of mind; it must be observed in action. England proceeded to shut off the supplies of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and in doing so seized innumerable American shipments, even to non-belligerent nations. The piratical seizures of copper alone aggregated between five and a half and six million dollars. Not only did England undertake to prevent American merchants engaging in legitimate neutral commerce, but she withheld shipments of raw materials to this country, thus injuring our industries. Only when American manufacturers submitted to goadingly humiliating terms did Britain graciously consent to lift certain embargoes.

As we pointed out in an article in our issue of March 10, England has imposed upon the rubber and wool manufacturers of this country, as conditions under which raw products can be secured, restrictions and agreements in indubitable violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Act of February 12, 1913. Will you permit a foreign power thus to make of American manufacturers enforced criminals? Will you supinely permit American citizens to break laws on our statute books? The neutrality of the United States has been violated—and by Great Britain. No timidest whimper of official resentment has been heard. Indeed, when England smote us on one cheek we promptly turned the other. And now are we passively to wait the swift kick of England's boot, Mr. President?

WELCOME *EITEL FRIEDRICH!*

THE daring dash of the *Eitel Friedrich* from Tsingtao to Newport News will rank with the most heroic exploits of the war. Welcome to the ship, and to its brave captain! We cannot hold him responsible for his mistake in sinking an American vessel, the *Frye*. His action was strictly within the law established by the Declaration of London. He did not know that the Declaration of London had gone the way of all scraps of paper. If the cargo of the *Frye*, wheat destined for a fortified port, may not be classed as contraband, Germany will undoubtedly make full compensation for the loss to the American shippers. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If wheat is not contraband when it is consigned to an English port then it cannot suddenly lose its immunity if it is bound for a German harbor. If we insist that the *Frye* was not carrying contraband as against Germany, then we must also insist that American ships carrying wheat to Germany may not be seized by Great Britain. If we accept Great Britain's new contraband ruling, then the captain of the *Eitel Friedrich* was fully justified in sending the American ship with its cargo to the bottom of the sea. Even Uncle Sam cannot have it both ways.

THE NEW YORK *TIMES* AND THE AUSTRIAN RED BOOK

IN the recent debate between Professor von Mach and Cecil Chesterton on the war, Mr. Viereck, as one of the chairmen, declared that the Austrian Red Book as published by the New York *Times*, was incomplete. We repeat this statement to-day. In the *Times* edition of the Red Book, two documents, 25 and 34, are omitted. The *Times* itself calls attention to their omission. It seems to us that in a carefully edited document of state, no document should be omitted, especially as the *Times* distinctly states that it is printing the "FULL TEXT" of the "Red Book." In particular the paper numbered 34 is of extreme interest and significance. It contains the answer of the Servian Government to Austria-Hungary's ultimatum and the Austro-Hungarian comments thereon which clearly reveal the bad faith of the Servian ministry. The fact that the *Times* has printed the dispatches in question in some other book, is no excuse for its omission here. A pair of teeth may be very useful in a person's mouth. It is of no use whatever to him in somebody else's mouth.

In addition to the documents whose omission is acknowledged by the *Times*, there is at least one other whose omission is not so acknowledged. In fact the *Times* condemns itself in its attempt to defend its course. The Red Book, we are told, was printed "exactly as received in official form," and the omission in question—we now quote literally—"WAS THAT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, NOT OF THE *TIMES*." Thus the newspaper stands convicted out of its own mouth. Why did the *Times* go to the British Government for the Austrian Red Book? The New York *Sun*,

which also printed the Red Book, did not go to the British for information on Austria, but received its version from German sources. Consequently the Red Book as printed by the *Sun* was complete, whereas the Red Book as printed by the *Times* was not complete.

Our chief quarrel with the *Times* is that it depends for its news primarily on British sources. Why accept uncritically, without the slightest attempt at verification, an Austrian state document from the English Government, when the English Government has been convicted again and again of the suppression of important news and even of actual forgeries?

An official edition of the Austrian Red Book will shortly be issued by the Austrian Embassy, and may be obtained through THE FATHERLAND.

ENGLAND AND THE SUBMARINES

TERROR of the German submarines has paralyzed British shipping. For more than two weeks there were no mails from England. If the German submarines have not sunk as many vessels as was anticipated, this is due to the fact that hundreds of English ships tremblingly hide in harbor. No wonder John Bull is angry. He may be able to conceal his losses, but he cannot explain away the delays in the British mails. England now has determined to treat German submarine crews as pirates. Evidently England cannot lose her battles without losing her temper. The old sense of British sportsmanship is gone. For otherwise, mixed with her terror, there would be admiration for the brave soldiers of the Fatherland who, under orders of their country, wage submarine warfare upon the English navy and the English merchant marine.

The submarine, like the airship, represents a new phase of warfare. If England is justified in treating the crews of German submarines as pirates, then Germany is justified in hanging English aeronauts. And what could Germany do with the English soldiers who, in flat defiance of all rules of warfare, use dumdum bullets, manufactured in the United States, against the Germans? If the submarines are to be outlawed in warfare, what of the giant submarines for the United States navy which are now being launched?

MR. HAPGOOD'S FALSE ALARM

"THE most harmful German-American alive," according to *Harper's Weekly*, "is George Sylvester Viereck." Harmful, no doubt, to those who make it their business to pervert the truth. "Mr. Viereck," Mr. Norman Hapgood goes on to say, "is a dangerous influence." Nobody can accuse Mr. Hapgood of being any influence at all. "Apparently," pleasantly continues Mr. Hapgood, "he is only doing what he is hired to do." Evidently Mr. Hapgood cannot mark strong convictions and honest enthusiasms in others without impugning their motives. In doing so he reflects only upon himself.

Our pro-Ally friends sometimes insinuate that THE FATHERLAND was established by Dr. Dernburg "to give Germany an organ in the heart of the United States." It may be of interest to them to learn that THE FATHERLAND had already challenged the purveyors of pro-Ally mendacities before Dr. Dernburg set foot upon American soil. THE FATHERLAND was not created by one man or one group of men, but it leaped spontaneously into being at the call of a million Americans who refused to accept the poisonous rubbish dished up for them by the un-Americans who edit such publications as *Harper's, The Outlook, Collier's Weekly,* and *Life*.

THE FATHERLAND offers the unique spectacle of a publication which, from the very beginning, supported itself because it rose in response to a public need. Can Mr. Hapgood say as much for his weekly?

THE OCEAN MUST BE FREE

IF Germany and her ally come triumphantly out of this war, the first great international democratic result will be that the oceans of the world will be free to the commerce of all nations. If England wins, the ocean will be more of a private British institution than ever. Just as all the oppressed small nations—Ireland, Poland, Egypt, the Boers, the Jews and Persians—are praying for the downfall of England, so the small neutral nations, like Holland, Sweden and Norway, who cannot defend their neutrality like the United States, are praying for the emancipation of the seas from English domination.

THE REVIVAL OF DEBATING IN THE UNITED STATES

NOT since the Lincoln-Douglas debates stirred the whole country so profoundly before the Civil War has this form of intellectual discussion been so popular as it is to-day. Early in January Cecil Chesterton, one of the ablest of English debaters, arrived in New York and almost immediately challenged George Sylvester Viereck to debate publicly the issues of the war. This meeting drew a packed house at the Cort Theatre and the debaters were besieged by requests from all over the country to appear again on the same platform.

Since that time several important debates have taken place in the large cities. In Philadelphia Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers, the distinguished German poet and novelist, met Mr. Cecil Chesterton before a large audience and the debate that followed held the house spell-bound. Dr. Ewers contended for the cause of Germany and Austria-Hungary and Mr. Chesterton pleaded for England.

In Boston Dr. Edmund von Mach, the author of "What Germany Wants," also debated with Mr. Chesterton, and both men met again on the evening of March 9th in joint discussion at Carnegie Hall, New York. A huge audience listened to Dr. von Mach's brilliant and thorough exposition of the causes that led up to the present world war and to Mr. Chesterton's clever and paradoxical explanation of these great issues. Besides the debates already mentioned there have been many others throughout the country, and the earnestness of the contenders has been matched only by the seriousness and the keen attention of the spectators. The interest shown in these debates on the part of the public is a tribute to the intelligence of the American people, although it is at the same time an indictment of the press of the land. For when newspapers do not give the truth to their readers the public goes out of its way to discover the real motives behind such a policy.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

The True Intentions of the "Wicked Seven"

THE London newspaper lies are evidently meant for naive national dreamers and the great masses of thoughtless arm-chair politicians. The London press makes out that the only object of the world war is to destroy what proves a danger to civilization, viz., the militarism of the two attacked Empires, and thereby to bring to the German and Austro-Hungarian peoples the freedom for which they must long. That is to say, the greatest war which the world has ever seen is waged by England for the love of altruism! We all know that these are imaginary points. But what are the real objects for which our enemies are fighting? The best answer is supplied by the subjoined extracts of matter printed by the conspirators themselves. An Austrian officer communicates the following interesting discovery relating to the occupation of Belgrade:

"Milos Milojevicy has a bookshop to the right of the Konak which is fairly intact. In the shop-window there is one gigantic map: Historical - Ethnological - Geographical map of Servia 1915 (Istorisco-etnografeko-geografsku mapu Srbiya 1915),—the map of Servia after the war! That interesting document is the best expression of Servian dreams. The northwestern corner of Servia-to-be is Vienna. All territory south of Vienna as far as the Adriatic Sea is the western border of 'Greater Servia,' which is to adjoin Greece in the South and Bessarabia in the East. The new realm comprises 38 States, among them Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, the Banate, Ragusa, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Istria, and Albania. A laurel wreath and flags of the conquered and crushed nations surround the map of would-be-Servia."

Such are the modest ambitions of the Servian regicides!

The Engineer, a well-known English technical paper, has an article on "Competition With the German Iron Trade." We extract the following passage which throws a light on British ambitions:

"We can attain our object by ruthless but simple means. All we have to do is systematically and thoroughly to destroy every German industrial establishment, especially their iron and steel works. Our military occupation of Germany must go hand in hand with the destruction of her industrial establishments as soon as our troops can get possession of them. England and France have to get thoroughly familiar with the idea of such systematic destruction. The ruin of German industries would draft tremendous masses of capital to our home works which would

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ADVERTISE IN THE BISMARCK ISSUE

Advertising Talk—No. 11

Last week I told something about the splendid Bismarck anniversary number THE FATHERLAND will shortly issue. It's a big undertaking, and we are now working like busy bees to make it a wonderful success and a really notable addition to the literature relating to the great German statesman, diplomat and peacemaker of Europe.

Surely every reader of this weekly must realize, when they recall Prince Von Bismarck's magnificent career, what a really notable historical event the 100th anniversary of his birth is. And all of you must feel a strong desire to help us in our efforts to fittingly commemorate it.

Well then, let the great Bismarck be your model, in brief, be men of action, and as actions speak louder than thoughts, wishes or desires, which really have no voice at all, I am making this call to urge you to give us your *active co-operation.*

Remember, THE FATHERLAND is still young, and to produce a special double number, such as we have planned, means a very large additional expenditure of money, and as the price of the weekly for the Bismarck issue will remain the same, the only way we can raise the money to meet these great additional expenses is by increasing our advertising.

We expected a very much greater response to our first request for your help in this direction than we have yet received, and are frankly disappointed that you have not, so far, given it.

Why hesitate, in this small way, to show your love and veneration for a great man? Bismarck never faltered in his friendships, never hesitated.

To-day is the day, for to-morrow may be too late for you to send us your ad for the Bismarck issue. Even if you don't advertise your business regularly, make this a special occasion. You cannot afford to withhold this slight tribute to so great a cause.

From a purely business standpoint, it will repay you. This anniversary number will have a very wide circulation, and be carefully read.

Our closing date for this issue is March 29th.

Special rates for this issue are:

One page	$200.00
One-half page	110.00
One-quarter page	65.00
One-eighth page	35.00
One-sixteenth page	20.00

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"The Czar whose scepter is a knout."

The Path of the Romanoffs

reap immense profits from that procedure. By the manner in which the Germans have treated Belgian and French towns and villages, they have already set public opinion against them, and have partly prepared the ground for the universal approval of such an industrial war as a just reprisal. Personally, we do not wish to fall in with the proposal too readily. Many of us approve of it, but it needs careful consideration before it can be carried out."

These are the deadly intentions of the noble Britons with regard to their German competitors. As a counterpart, we subjoin the "Dream of the *Ultro Rossija,*" a Russian paper:

"I dreamt—I confess it was a Chauvinistic dream—that Wasko Kucyi in his ragged clothes, and all the Waskoes, smelly and filthy like savages, with dirty boots, entered that cultured city where the beer palaces are more richly adorned with gold than our princely palaces. I dreamt all that stinking clan were invading the apartments of civilized Berlin. I dreamt that the whole cursed moloch-culture of the degenerate city lay prostrate before Wasko Kucyi, who, with his muddy boots, crushed their d—— skulls."

Let the gentle reader decide for himself on which "bloom of allied culture" he should bestow the prize. The noble suggestions, more particularly of the *Engineer* and *Ultro Rossija* deserve to be made known over the wide, wide world.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN ARMY

All Reserves Are in the Field—Lack of Weapons Prevents Offensive

THE military correspondent of the *Svenska Daybladet* — Stockholm — writes as follows about the Russian defeat in Poland: The most insignificant phase of the retreat of the Russian army from western Poland is the fact that Russia at this

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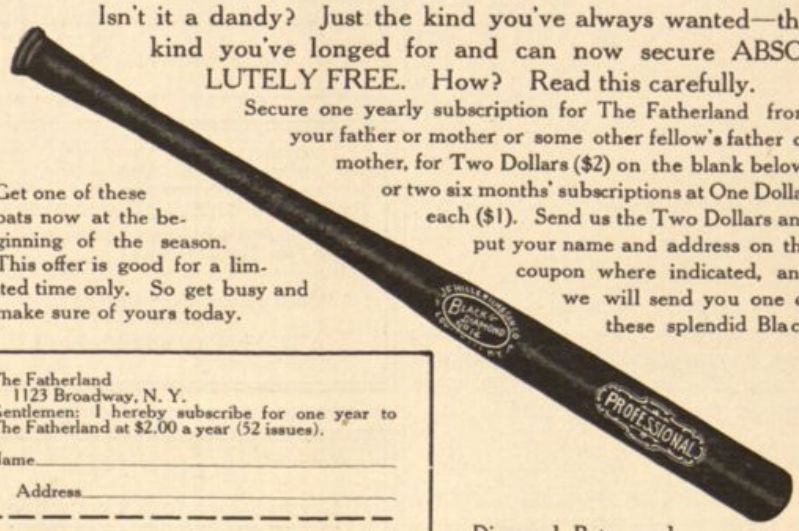

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time sent all the forces which the Empire commands to the battlefield, and yet it was in vain. It will be impossible to attempt to take the offensive a third time. There are enough men, but satisfactory training, officers and modern weapons are lacking. Up to December the Russian army had lost from 1,100 to 1,300 cannon, which is about a quarter of their entire modern artillery. The lack of rifles is making itself painfully felt. It is said to be a fact that antiquated Berdan II rifles, which have long been out of use, are being put into service again. Great efforts were made to obtain modern rifles and parts of rifles from other countries, especially from America, but even this supply cannot possibly fill the ever-increasing demands.

Losses in Modern War

ACCORDING to Bodart's War Encyclopedia, there have been 33 wars during the last three centuries (1618-1905), in which 408 battles were fought. However, there have been but 40 battles where the number of soldiers engaged on either side exceeded 100,000.

The biggest battle between the years 1813 and 1905 was the Battle of Mukden (Mar. 1st to Mar. 15th, 1905), where 314,000 Japanese were facing 310,000 Russians. Here the Japanese lost 41,000 men—13%, while the Russians lost 96,500 men—31%. The losses in dead and wounded alone were 13% and 23% respectively.

Next ranks the Battle of Leipsic (October 16-19, 1813), where 325,000 allies fought 175,000 Frenchmen; the victors lost 80,000 men—24.3%, while the French lost 60,000—34.3%. The losses in dead and wounded alone were 22.8% and 25.7%, respectively; among the allies' losses were 9 generals; on the side of the French 15 generals.

Third ranks the Battle of Königgraetz (Sadowa), July 3, 1866. Here the forces of the opposing armies were nearly equal—which can also be said of the number of guns employed on either side The Prussians numbered 220,000, while the Austrians and the allies numbered 215,000; the total losses were 9,200 men—4.2%, and 44,000—20.6%; the losses in dead and wounded, however, amounted to only 4.1% and 11%, respectively.

The next biggest battle was that at the Shaho (October 8 to 18, 1904). The Japanese had 145,000, the Russians 210,000 fighters. Losses in dead and wounded were 17,000 men—11.7% on the Japanese, and 46,000 men—21.8% on the Russian side.

In the Battle of Sedan (Sept. 2, 1870) 200,000 Germans faced 120,000 French; here, however, only 160,000 and 95,000 men battled against each other. The loss in dead and wounded was (not including 700 and 21,000 prisoners, respectively), 8,300—5.2%, and 17,000—18% of the fighting strength; among them the Germans had 1, the French 5 generals killed. The French,

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when capitulating, lost, moreover, 39 generals, 2,830 officers and 83,000 men (including the wounded).

At Dresden (Aug. 26 and 27, 1813), Napoleon put 100,000 in the field, while the allies had 200,000 men. The victor lost 10,000 men—10% in dead and wounded, the losers 15,000—13.5%. The latter, besides, having lost 25,000 men in prisoners and missing (12.5% of the fighting force).

At the Battle of Gravelotte (Aug. 18, 1870), where 187,000 Germans faced 113,000 Frenchmen, the losses of the Germans were 20,200 men—10.7%, while those of the French were 12,800—11.3%, both almost all dead and wounded.

At the Battle of Liao-Yang (Aug. 30-Sept. 3, 1904) the Japanese had 135,000 men, the Russians 150,000 men in battle line; the sanguinary losses were 17,500 men—12.3%, and 16,500 men—11%, respectively, of the fighting forces.

The present European war, of course, places everything in the shade that ever occurred in history. The big battles in history look puny alongside the present million armies that have been wrestling for months. It is said that there are not less than 20,000,000 men under arms in the European theatre of war, including the reserves not yet sent to the field and those who are being trained. According, the Russian losses alone were twice already—at Tannenberg as well as at Lodz—150,000 men, roundly speaking. The total losses of the Allies, up to the middle of December, are estimated at about 3 million men, i. e., about three times as many as those of the Germans and Austrians.

"THE CASE OF BELGIUM"
A *Fatherland* Publication Disturbs the English Parliament

THE New York *Times* of March 4th publishes an interesting account of the adventures of "The Case of Belgium." "There was," says the *Times*, "some comment in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday on the fact that Members of Parliament have received a pamphlet posted from New York, entitled 'The Case of Belgium in the Light of Official Reports Found in Secret Archives of the Belgian Government After the Occupation of Brussels,' with facsimiles of the documents, with preliminary remarks by Dr. Dernburg. The Postmaster General will be questioned on the subject."

How sharp is the sting of truth in the side of John Bull!

CONTENT.—"Now wouldn't you like to walk with your husband to the polls and cast in your vote with his?" asked the city lady of Mrs. Bean.

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